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ARMY UNDER KONEV BREAKS INTO SORAU, ACROSS BOBER RIVER

Battle for Encircling Breslau From West at Climax—Soviets Take Bunzlau

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—Marshal Konev's armies, advancing northward toward a junction with other Red Army units along the Oder, east of Berlin, have broken into Sorau, northwest of Sagan and across the Bober River, while frantic efforts were made yesterday to complete the encirclement of Breslau.

Further fresh Soviet armored and motorized units were brought up into the area between Breslau and the Bober-Queiss section and despite tenacious German resistance supported by units of the Volkssturm and "emergency units," the Soviets expanded their penetration area in central Silesia further toward the west and northwest.

The town of Bunzlau was lost in the course of fierce fighting and north of that area Soviet spearheads broke into Sorau. The garrison of the fortress of Glogau beat back repeated attacks.

Frontline reports said that the battle for the encirclement of Breslau from the west has now reached its climax. Marshal Konev has thrown the bulk of three armies to reach a decision and it is reported that tanks of both sides are clashing in bitter fighting.

Main Soviet thrusts are made along the Strehlen-Breslau highway from the south and westwards along the road leading from Liegnitz. Volkssturm units have joined the raging battle and in hand-to-hand fighting are inflicting heavy losses on the attacking wedges. Eighty-three Soviet tanks were destroyed in this area yesterday within a few hours. German quarters believe that the next 48 hours will reveal the fate of hard-pressed Breslau as Marshal Konev in addition to his westward advance, is bringing further reserves to reach a decision.

The German-Hungarian garrison of Budapest which broke through the Soviet ring, meanwhile, has reached with its vanguards the main German fighting line at dawn yesterday. Opening their surprise attacks from the night of February 11 to the following day, several German formations broke through the encirclement and once more engaged the Soviets in the open field.

No fresh reports have come from the area between Gruenberg, Furstenberg, Frankfurt and Kuestrin where Marshal Zhukov is concentrating his forces for the big thrust toward Berlin.

Further to the north, weaker attacks were attempted south of Stargard which made no headway. Soviet pressure continued against the towns of Arnswalde, Schneidemuehl and Posen, but all attacks were beaten off.

In southwest West Prussia, the Soviets continued their efforts to break through in the areas of Konitz and Tuchel where heavy fighting is now under way. Also in East Prussia, fighting on both sides of the Elbing-Koenigsberg highway continued, but vain attacks were made to push in the German front.

MILITARY CENTER MOVED

Chiang Makes Kunming New Headquarters for Attacks

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The removal of China's military center from Chungking to Kunming indicates Chiang Kai-shek's readiness to launch counterattacks against the Japanese as he had publicly promised to do when American forces landed on the Chinese coast, the New York Times today editorially observed, according to a New York dispatch.

The journal also commented that the move was made in view of the increasing war supplies for Chungking forces which have been reaching Kunming from India.

The record of Japanese victories in China during the past seven years and the enormous efforts made by them last year to forestall the American attempt to invade China's coastal areas gave the impression that American invasion operations on the continent were now extremely difficult, the New York Times admitted, adding, however, that the Japanese had at least six fine ports and a 1,000-kilometers coast line to defend.

German Submarines Sink 8 Enemy Ships; Secret Device Bared

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—The secret of the increasing success of the German submarine warfare was revealed by the German navy today together with the announcement that U-boats had sunk eight more enemy supply transports totaling 51,000 tons in the waters around Britain and out in the Atlantic. The secret device was revealed today as being a long air pipe which enables the submarine to remain under water almost indefinitely.

GERMANS EAST OF KLEVE THROW BACK CANADIANS

Large Part of Reichswald Cleared—Floods Force Yanks To Leave Roer Positions

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—Canadian troops in the northern sector between the Waal and the Meuse continued thrusts along the roads leading eastward from Kleve and some gains were made toward Goch, but most of their attacks were beaten back by vicious German counterattacks.

German panzer-grenadiers retaliating with counterattacks east of Kleve drove the enemy back to Bedburg while further to the south German troops cleared a large part of Reichswald and reached the eastern edge of the forest.

Opposition offered by the German parachute troops in the boggy ground between the forest and the Meuse stiffened while south of Gennep, local penetrations were sealed off in heavy close-range fighting. British infantry and armored formations launched attacks from the region of Gennep to gain ground on the eastern bank of the Maas, but their vanguards were shattered in the vicinity of Hayen while the following British infantry troops were driven back to their original positions.

Fighting on the Roer front has been paralyzed by the rising floodwater and American forces in this area were compelled to evacuate their positions on the river banks. American preparations for their big offensive definitely has been retarded by the German flooding measures, and large reshuffling of their forces are observed.

American 3rd Army attacks on Pruem River abated yesterday but bitter street-fighting is still taking place in Pruem. In the Luxemburg border area, heavy fighting continued in the Our and Sauer river positions.

The general situation on the entire Western Front is marked by sure signs of fatigue in General Eisenhower's operations to tie down the German forces. Partly this is due to the heavy casualties sustained by the Americans and Canadians during the past five days—their losses have been estimated at several ten thousand troops.

German resistance has proved most tenacious especially in the northern sector where the Canadian 1st Army is still striving to break through to the lower Rhine. The majority of the enemy forces in this sector are not waging mobile warfare, but bloody and costly trench warfare.

All along the rest of the front southward, enemy losses have been frightful. The crossing of the Our and Sauer rivers alone has taken a heavy toll from the Americans. In a single day some 60 smashed American assault boats and pontoons drifting down the Sauer river were counted and a conservative estimate reveals over a thousand American soldiers drowned in the river during the past five days.

German quarters feel justified in stating that General Eisenhower is leading his American, British and Canadian invasion armies into the bloodiest battle of this war.

Solons Hit Commerce Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—A tighter restriction on the U.S. Department of Commerce in the George Bill proposal introduced by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, was urged by some Republican members of the Senate, according to a Washington report.

U.S. Navy Plane Crashes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—Twenty-four passengers and crew members of a United States two-engined navy transport were killed today when the huge plane crashed in San Francisco Bay 12 minutes after it left a nearby airport, according to a San Francisco report.

LONDON POLISH REGIME OPPOSES CRIMEA PLAN

States Decisions Made by 'Big 3' Violate Spirit of Atlantic Charter

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—The exile Polish Government in London under the premiership of Tomasz Arciszewski following an urgent Cabinet meeting today declared that the decisions of the Crimea Conference concerning Poland cannot be recognized by the Polish Government and cannot bind the Polish nation, says a London dispatch.

Arciszewski's regime also stated that "the decisions arrived at the meeting were made not only without the participation and authorization of the Polish Government in London but also without its knowledge. It claimed that this constituted a violation of the letter and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the right of every nation to defend its own interest.

The statement added that the Polish Government in London has expressed to Britain and the United States its readiness to cooperate in setting up a Government in Poland which would represent the will of the Polish nation and that this offer still stands.

Members of the Cabinet in a press interview afterwards said that there is little doubt that the Crimea Conference will bring about a fresh crisis among the London Polish Government.

The official Polish newspaper in London also joined the chorus of disgruntled circles for it declared that those giving support to the Crimean plan will be acting like traitors.

Meanwhile, Polish circles in London said that since the Crimea Conference makes no mention of the Polish Government in London but only of the Poles abroad, they deduce from this that while the Soviets support the Warsaw Provisional Government of National Unity, America and Britain will withdraw their recognition from the Polish regime in London.

Polish Americans Ired

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—The settlement of the Polish question by the "Big Three," which left the exile Polish Government in London "out in the cold" has been denounced by a few Isolationists and by Polish American leaders in the United States, a Washington report disclosed today.

These circles cannot deny that Britain and the United States had made very effort to bring the two Polish groups together nor can they deny that the solution agreed upon by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union generally is the same as that sought by the late Polish Premier Wladislav Sikorski and that by Stanislav Mikolaczyk, former Premier of the exile Polish regime in London.

Polish American leaders stated that as a Government, the exile Polish regime in London is dead as a result of the Crimea Conference. However, they said that there are no signs either of Britain or America intending at present to withdraw formal recognition of the Polish regime in London. Mikolajczyk, they added, who has much more prestige than his successor Tomasz Arciszewski, is not expected to join with other Polish leaders in making an official Polish protest. In short, the future of the Polish regime, they said, can be nothing else but disintegration.

Pope Is Disappointed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—In a manifesto regarding the Crimea Conference, Pope Pius XII has expressed disappointment concerning the compromise solution of the Polish problem and anxiety about the fate of the millions of Catholics living in Poland east of the Curzon Line, the Aftonbladet reports from Rome.

The Pope especially emphasized that the two Polish armies fighting in Italy and on the Western Front must be bitterly disappointed.

The Aftonbladet report also revealed that three Polish officers committed suicide after they had read the communique issued by the "Big Three" following the Crimea Conference.

Polish Protests Useless

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—The protests of the exile Polish Government in London cannot influence the concrete decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent stated, according to a London report. He declared that it had been decided that the Polish democratic leaders in Poland and abroad should join the new Provisional Polish Government of National Unity in Warsaw.

Greenhorn Enemy Fliers Raiding Burma Area Are the Laughing Stock of Japanese Forces

By H. HAMATANI
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, February 13.—The rampancy of enemy planes in the North Burma area defies imagination. At all hours of the day and night, they take turns in coming to attack, dropping bombs and firing machineguns, in utter disregard of whether they should serve any purpose. The amazing thing about the bombs dropped and the bullets fired by the enemy is that very few of them hit the mark.

In mountains, on rivers and indeed in places of the least conceivable importance from the strategic point of view, the enemy drop bombs with surprising liberality. Most probably, the enemy airmen proceed on the notion that their business is to empty their load of bombs.

It delights the Japanese officers and men in the firing lines to observe the performance of the enemy planes. When the enemy comes, they just sit down and begin to discuss with one another the proficiency of the pilots and pass judgment on their ability.

Quite amusing to the Japanese is the enemy's way of performing its task. As a rule the enemy Beau Fighter planes appear twice every day, during the morning and afternoon, over the Mandalay Highway, former supply road of Chungking. The occupants are to be seen straining their eyes to find game on the road. There is no Japanese who does not know better than to be caught unawares by the enemy.

Apparently there is no limit to the enemy's patience. He is not discouraged by the ill-success of his previous attempts to prey upon the Japanese. With surprising regularity he appears over the highway every day, and so punctual is he that the Japanese have come to regard him as a timepiece and call it a regular carrier intent on highway robbery.

The Beau Fighter planes have had too little game since they made their first appearance in this area. That is the probable explanation of the fact that recently they have come to fly about in quest of game at such a low altitude that they almost touch the surface. The spot frequented by them is jungle land and the Japanese are treated from time to time to the sight of their getting entangled in tree branches and somersaulting to the ground.

The enemy has of late been suffering from a shortage of pilots, which is clear from the growing lack of skill displayed in the piloting of planes. Very transient is the sense of admiration felt by the Japanese for the enemy as he appears in a formation of planes for the next moment some plane at the rear of the formation gets out of control and strikes another abreast of it in the side and the two fall to the ground.

Also there has been a notable increase in the number of enemy fighter planes coming to attack with loads of bombs, usually coming in twos or threes. Essentially fighter planes, they show to advantage in diving, in making barrel rolls and in looping the loop. The manner in which they drop bombs reminds one of a juggler.

Generally they drop bombs after having dived to the same spot. Thus it often happens that one of them is flung down to the ground by the force of the explosion of the bomb dropped by the plane preceeding it.

CONGRESS LIKELY TO HEAR F.D.R. ON CRIMEA CONFAB

President May Mention Polish Issue; Churchill's Report Awaited in Commons

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—Washington circles strongly believe that President Roosevelt will report direct to Congress and the nation on the result of the Crimea Conference, according to a Washington report.

These circles said that if the President addresses the nation, he will no doubt mention in some detail the Polish issue.

Meanwhile, another Washington report stated that James Byrnes, Director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, who as a member of the American delegation attended the Conference and who has returned to Washington, disclosed today that the decision arrived at by the three Allied leaders on Poland was a compromise and only the logical one that could be settled. Byrnes' statement was the first to be made by any of the returning Crimean delegates.

To Hear Churchill

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—Although Prime Minister Winston Churchill has not yet returned to London from the Crimea Conference where he conferred with President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin, London political circles expect a long account of his talks with the leaders from the Prime Minister in the House of Commons sometime next week, according to a London report.

Churchill's whereabouts has not been disclosed but it is believed that he may have gone to Greece or Italy before coming home.

Churchill in Athens

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Athens today following their departure from the Crimea Conference at Yalta, according to an Athens dispatch.

Greek Martial Law Ends

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 14.—Martial law in Greece has ended and the sentences passed by the Government for political offenses during the recent civil war were annulled last night for a few exceptions, according to an Athens report.

CHUNGKING-YENAN TALKS ARE DEADLOCKED AGAIN

Chiang's Compromise Proposals Rejected — Convocation of All-Party Meet Wanted

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—Chungking spokesman Wang Shih-chieh today admitted that the Chungking-Yenan negotiations which have been going on during the last fortnight have again struck a deadlock following Yenan's rejection of a number of compromises offered by Chungking.

These compromises, according to the spokesman, included recognition of the legal status of Yenan, admission of Yenan leaders into the military council of the Chungking regime, admission into the Executive Yuan of representatives of the Yenan regime and other parties for the purpose of organizing a sort of a wartime Cabinet and the establishment of a joint committee of three representatives of Chungking, Yenan and the United States forces to study reorganization and supplying of the Chinese Communist army.

Wang said that simultaneous with the rejection of these proposals, Yenan representatives proposed the convention of a congress embracing delegates of all parties and departments. It was in line with the principle of this proposal of Yenan that the Chungking regime again approved the convocation of a conference including representatives of Yenan and other parties as well as influential persons of no party affiliation to study temporary military and political measures and the forthcoming session of the People's Assembly, Wang said, adding that Chou En-lai, Yenan leader, was on the way home carrying this proposal of the Chungking regime to consult with the Yenan regime.

Cossacks Donate To Reich

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, today received a delegation of the 1st Cossack Division, which handed over to the Reich Minister the sum of 1,000,000 reichmarks as a gift from the Cossacks fighting side by side with the German formations against Bolshevism. The amount will go to the German winter relief fund.

Stettinius Leaving Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 14.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, who is now in Moscow discussing the complicated Polish issue, is scheduled to leave the Soviet capital tomorrow for Mexico City to attend the Pan-American Foreign Secretaries' Conference to be held on February 21, according to a Moscow report.

BITTER STREET FIGHTING INTENSIFIES IN MANILA

Japanese Cross Pasig River in Operation to Attack Yanks In the Rear

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN THE PHILIPPINES, February 14.—Following the crossing of the Pasig River by enemy forces, the street fighting in Manila has assumed increased intensity, with enemy scout planes roaring in the skies day and night, tanks rolling along the streets and shells whizzing all over the city.

On February 11, some 3,000 enemy troops equipped with tanks and machineguns constructed a bridge over the Pasig River at a point near Makati and finally crossed it, following which the enemy attempted to build their positions at Fort McKinley where formerly the American barracks were located and also at a point east of Nichols airfield.

On the evening of the following day, the enemy force operating around Paco in the middle reaches of the Pasig River invaded an area some 1,200 meters within Paco Station. Further detouring to the south, an enemy force consisting of one tank, three armored cars and three infantry sections reached the shoreline from the southern sector of the Pasay area. Starting to construct artillery positions there, they fired an immense number of shells against the Japanese. However, fearlessly resisting the enemy attacks, the Japanese have been constantly engaged in deadly struggles, maintaining the area south of Nichols airfield and the long stretch connecting Makati and the lower reaches of the Pasig River. At the same time, the Japanese are defending with their lives the pivotal points north of Fort McKinley while directing furious fire against the enemy artillery force which make up the rear of the troops who had crossed the Pasig River at its upper reaches.

At midnight on February 12, a landing party heated by Lieutenant Kanroku Nishiyama crossed the Pasig River under a shower of enemy shells and, with fixed bayonets, closed in on the enemy positions, successfully capturing Pineda and other villages along the northern bank of the Pasig River. Thus preparing for a blow at the enemy rear the Japanese are expanding their war results.

Part of the enemy forces which had crossed the Pasig River detoured to the south from the eastern direction, but the Japanese Navy Garrison Forces in close collaboration with the Army Forces are guarding the area between the lower reaches of the Pasig River and Fort McKinley as well as the northern bank of the Pasig River.

The enemy forces entrenched along the northern bank of the Pasig River are constantly firing against the Japanese. However, some others who have crossed the river and invaded the vicinity of Paco and also those who are operating along the southern bank are daily subjected to ceaseless Japanese bayonet charges.

North Channel Under Control

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST LUZON FRONT, February 14.—Following plane reconnaissance and bombing attacks on Corregidor Island which have been going on for the last several days, enemy ships approached the Island at 9 a.m. yesterday while mine-sweepers started clearing the waters of the northern outlet to Manila Bay at 11 a.m. simultaneously with intense bombing raids.

Under severe enemy bombings, the Japanese Garrison on Corregidor opened a fierce barrage against the enemy mine-sweepers and sank one of them, and is still maintaining control of the channel north of the Island.

Blow Up Military Bridge

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 14.—Two members of a Japanese landing party, Second Class Petty Officer Shoichi Ikehata and First Class Seaman of the Ground Crew Shigehide Fukube, glided stealthily down the Pasig River in a canoe and blasted the enemy's military bridge near Makati in the outskirts of Manila on the night of February 11. Both men returned safely.

The Japanese landing parties are fighting valiantly in cooperation with the land forces in the central section of Manila where violent fighting is in progress slashing their way furiously into the enemy positions.

U.S. Navy Admits Loss Of Aircraft Carrier, Minesweeper Near P.I.

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—Loss of the Ommaney Bay, an escort carrier, and the Long, a minesweeper, by Japanese action in the Philippines was announced tonight by the U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The Ommaney Bay was the tenth United States aircraft carrier and the fifth of the "Babo flattop" class sunk in this war. The two losses brought the total of warships sunk to 209.

60 B-29'S RAID NAGOYA, SHIZUOKA, MIYE AREAS

I.H.Q. Reveals War Results of Counterattacking Battle Being Investigated

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3.30 p.m., February 15

"The main strength of about 60 enemy planes attacked Nagoya while part of them raided Shizuoka and Miye Prefectures respectively on the afternoon of February 15.

"Concerning the war results of the counterattacking battle, investigations are now being made.

"Some damage was caused to ground facilities on our side."

One B-29 Raids Osaka

One B-29 bomber raided Osaka City at 8 p.m. on Wednesday after passing over the Shikoku area. The raider dropped some bombs.

CORREGIDOR BOMBARDED BY STRONG ENEMY FLEET

Yanks Desperately Trying to Penetrate Manila Bay But Being Foiled By Japanese

By H. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON, February 15.—An enemy fleet of two battleships, four cruisers and five destroyers bombarded Corregidor at 9:30 a.m. on February 13 in desperate efforts to penetrate into Manila Bay. Enemy planes carried out bombing operations at the same time. The Japanese guns on Corregidor returned staunch counterfire.

Toward evening of the same day 20 enemy minesweepers made their appearance in the North Corrigedor Strait. One enemy ship was sunk by the Japanese and the enemy has not been allowed to pass either the north or the south straits. About ten enemy transports seemingly lie in wait in the rear and the situation in this area particularly has assumed a grim tenseness.

Since January 26, the enemy has been increasing his reconnaissance attacks on Aparri, and since the beginning of February the enemy scouting raids have become a matter of daily occurrence. At about 11:30 a.m. on February 13, about 100 carrier-borne planes strafed and bombed the entire Aparri coastal area for about 30 minutes.

Enemy Destroyer Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 15.—A Japanese submarine torpedoed and sank a large-sized enemy destroyer near Mindanao Sea on the afternoon of February 9.

U.S. Losses, Revealed

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The American personnel losses in the first five weeks of the Luzon operations were announced as 9,683 in an official report issued by MacArthur's headquarters today, according to a UP front line dispatch.

CHUNGKING ACCEPTS BID

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—The Chungking Government has accepted the invitation to attend the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25. Wang Cheng-chen, Chungking Information Minister, officially announced today, according to a Chungking report.

Wang pointed out that Chungking as the signatory of the Moscow Four-Power Declaration and as one of the participants of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals conference, welcomed the meeting more than anything else. "For that end, it is not only the responsibility of the major Allies but also the other Allied nations to make the forthcoming San Francisco conference a real and major success," he stated.

JAPANESE CONTINUE STORMING ASSAULTS ON MANILA INVADERS

Still Hold Areas South, North Of Pasig River and Other Sectors in P.I. Capital

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST LUZON FRONT, February 15.—Continuing their daily storming assaults at various sectors within Manila, Japanese Naval Units operating in close collaboration with Army Units are still holding under their control the area south of the four great bridges spanning the lower stream of the Pasig River.

During the last 10 days since their entry into Manila, the enemy has been supplying and reinforcing the invasion troops within the city daily while carrying out "carpet bombardment" attacks against Japanese positions for the purpose of forcing their way deeper into the city.

Japanese Naval Units have been locked in embittered fighting all through this period in close collaboration with comrade Army Units and they were still maintaining their control over the area south of the four bridges over the lower stretches of the Pasig as well as the sector in the vicinity of the Paco cemetry on February 13. They were also holding the eastern section of the Nichols airfield and the positions along the northern bank of the upper stream of the Pasig River which the unit under the command of Captain Nishiyama captured on the night of February 12 in a daring storming assault. The intensity of the fighting in this sector can be gauged by the order issued by the Unit Commander deprecating any hope whatever of assistance and supplies coming from the rear and ordering those unable to walk to commit suicide thereby to uphold the honor and prestige of the Japanese soldier.

Desperate storming and incendiary attacks have been continued on all fronts inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. By far the most successful of these raids was carried out by a suicide storming squad of seven under Warrant Officer Akiho Kumagai. These death-defying heroes penetrating deep into enemy positions, destroyed two enemy trench mortars of 12-centimeter caliber and four others of 8-centimeter caliber with hand-grenades and killed or wounded several score enemy soldiers as well as killing, on their way back, American officers from whom they captured important documents.

In the face of these strong attacks, the enemy only managed to establish trench mortar and machinegun positions in the vicinity of the Polo Club along the beach in the Pasay sector in the southern part of Manila on February 13. Reports from enemy sources are unanimous in stressing the intensity of Japanese resistance. The San Francisco radio and field dispatches from enemy correspondents stated that Japanese resistance was becoming ever more stubborn and their strongholds were more solid than those encountered in the jungles of New Guinea. These reports further said that no matter how severe the American gunfire was, Japanese soldiers refused to retreat from their positions established in various buildings and the Americans were continuing difficult fighting with the entire area of Manila now in flames and turned into an arena of battle.

Drive Toward MacKinley

By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 15.—The area south of the Pasig River flowing through the heart of Manila and the old city district are still held securely by the Japanese. However, the enemy troops have been gradually reinforced and, on February 11, about 3,000 supported by tanks started an attack. One part of the enemy troops is advancing toward MacKinley and the other toward Paco.

Against this, the Japanese are holding the western area of MacKinley and the Nichols airfield. The enemy forces were subjected to severe gunfire. A unit of the enemy forces invaded the southern part of Manila on February 11, but the Japanese carried out a shock attack which lasted from the night of the same day to the early part of the following morning, giving them great blows.

Concentrated fire on Mackinlay by trench-mortars had been kept up by the enemy till the morning of February 13, but this area is still

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VITAL ISSUES OBSCURED IN CRIMEA COMMUNIQUE

Asahi Correspondent Analyzes Differences Between Soviet Union and Anglo-Saxons

By YOSHIO MORIYAMA
By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, February 14.—Judging from the joint communique issued upon the conclusion of the Crimea Conference, the Soviet Union has saved the face of Great Britain and the United States by recognizing the basic solution of the Polish and Yugoslavian questions. This is, however, nothing but a gift offered by Marshal Josef Stalin to Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill who had come such a long way to the conference.

It can be pointed out as an example, that an attempt seems to have been made to bring the "Moscow Poland" and the "London Poland" together by setting up a Polish "Provisional Government of National Unity." This is nothing but the joining of two different things, and is bound to remain so; it is only a temporary expedient to cover up the contradiction. In any case, it is significant that the new political structure of Poland is to be decided by the Polish people in "free and unfettered elections on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot." The popular vote is the safety-valve for British-American democracy, whose probable intention is to evade responsibility if the scheme fails.

But what is to come next? The hidden crisis is not at all removed, although for the anti-Axis camp, in their belief that the end of the war is near, the Crimea Conference was of course very important. What the British-American side expected of the conference must have been the ascertaining of the possibility of avoiding a third world war that would be caused by the conflict with the Soviet influence.

How far, then, did they succeed in gaining this objective? Now, let us go back to the Hitler-Molotov Conference held toward the end of 1940; the aspirations of the Soviet Union at that time extended from Finland in the north to the Dardanelles in the south, through Poland and the Balkans. Today, after much sacrifice, the Red Army as the champion of the Allies points its dagger at the heart of Berlin—thus has the situation changed in the past five years, and it is not difficult to imagine the Soviet aspirations. The alliance with Great Britain and America at the present stage of the war is proving advantageous to Marshal Stalin and it must have been with pleasant smiles that he welcomed the guests at the Crimea Conference.

However strong the Red Army may be, Marshal Stalin's diplomacy is not so crude as to make Roosevelt and Churchill lose face. What is to be particularly noticed, however, is that the language of the communique reveals the attitude of the conqueror, but the main points which the British and American peoples wished to know are cleverly obscured. Important points such as the postwar peace conference or the popular voting have not yet been decided.

Respecting the disposal of Germany, it is revealed that Germany will be divided and occupied by the three nations, with a central control commission established in Berlin, but it is not made clear what the political structure of the "former Germany" would be, or how the administration of the zone controlled by the Soviet Union and those controlled by the British and the Americans would be unified. Probably the Soviet Union intends to gain the support of the German people by establishing a pro-Soviet regime on the basis of a "Free Germany Committee." The British-American side, however, has no intention to cooperate with such a "Free Germany," preferring an entirely different Germany of British-American design. Such an important point is cleverly avoided in the communique, which merely states that the conditions for the disposal of Germany would be postponed until after German armed resistance has been finally crushed.

If Poland is to recognize the Curzon Line as its eastern frontier, the western boundary line naturally becomes a problem, yet this decision is left to the postwar peace conference. The British-American side has received no guarantee from the Soviet Union as regards the increased activity of the communist movement in the countries in western Europe and on the Mediterranean. The coming popular voting and the peace conference mean nothing but a confrontation between the Soviet influence and the British-American influence.

Another important topic at the Crimea Conference was the Soviet attitude toward the war with Japan, but the joint communique completely ignores the subject. Here is seen the most cautious preparation of Marshal Stalin. The invitation of the Chungking regime to the United Nations Conference to be held at San Francisco on April 25 is the only line that connects the Crimea Conference with the War of Greater East Asia.

The Crimea Conference has only decided to postpone to the future the political controversies and rivalries between the Soviet Union on one side, and Great Britain and America on the other. This seems to have been the object of the British-American efforts. Viewed from the military standpoint, however the Crimea Conference must be regarded as having a very important effect. Formerly there was no military coordination between the Soviet Union and the British American side in the war against Germany. Now that the Soviet Union has become very aggressive and the war situation critical, it can be imagined that great general offensives would be commenced simultaneously on the western and eastern fronts. They would thus naturally devote their final military efforts for the removal of the German National Socialist regime.

Germany is now facing the greatest crisis. The National Socialist Party that guides Germany has decided to defend Berlin by making it a fortified city. All depends now on the maintenance of the fighting spirit of the German people. With the war now entering German soil, this fighting spirit of the people becomes the greatest factor to decide the final outcome. Here the composed attitude of the German people, as evidenced during the terror air raid of Berlin on February 3, is really remarkable.

The National Socialist Government of Germany had expected the enemy propaganda as contained in the joint communique that when the National Socialist regime is destroyed the German people would again enjoy a just and peaceful life. Already, one week before, the people had been warned not to be led astray by the false propaganda of the new Wilson. The German leaders are not at all affected by the decision of the Crimea Conference, and have renewed their determination to fight out the coming decisive battle to the last man.

Patterson Declares Big Lack of Nurses Hits American Army

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—An acute shortage of nurses for the United States army and the immediate enactment of a Nurse Draft Bill was urged today before the House Military Affairs Committee by Robert P. Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, according to a Washington report. He declared that the American war wounded now totaled 400,000 and that the end of the war was not in sight in Europe. He predicted more personnel casualties and added that the increased intensity of the war in January had caused the army to raise its air and ground procurements.

Japanese Continue Storming Assaults On Manila Invaders

(Continued From Page 1)

being held by the Japanese. Hand-to-hand fighting is now going on near Paco. The enemy forces have been repulsed from the area near the Nichols airfield, which is still held by the Japanese.

Fighting is growing acuter in the Clark Field area. Two enemy divisions are attacking the Japanese positions. The right wing of the Japanese withdrew to the second camp, but the central unit is holding its own position. The enemy losses in this area are really great. The enemy 30th Division is "copiously bleeding" by severe Japanese counterattacks

War results scored by the Japanese in the Rosario district alone between February 8 and 11, known thus far, follow: more than 1,500 enemy troops killed or wounded, four tanks, eight guns, 30 trench-mortars, many machineguns, more than 30 motor trucks, 35 enemy bivouacs, 11 munition dumps, all destroyed or set ablaze. In addition, the Japanese captured 130,000 rounds of ammunition, 10 trench-mortars, three quick-firing guns, five heavy machineguns, 25 light-machineguns, and many others.

Envoy Johnson Quits

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—U.S. Minister Nelson Johnson to Canberra announced his resignation today and said that he is expected to leave Australia in April, according to a Canberra dispatch. It is not known in Canberra who will succeed him, the report revealed. Johnson is the dean of the Canberra diplomatic corps.

Spanish Border Closed

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The French-Spanish border was suddenly closed today, according to a UP dispatch from Paris. All passport visas are being refused in Paris and Madrid.

GERMANS NOT SURPRISED BY CRIMEA COMMUNIQUE

DNB Stresses Stubborn Determination of Reich Nation To Fight to Victory

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—The stubborn determination of the Germans to continue the war and their unshakable will to win victory, were stressed by D.N.B. In a detailed commentary on the communique issued after the Crimea Conference, DNB declared:

Just as in 1918, the anti-Axis Powers are now trying to separate the German people from their leaders. They forget, however, that today they are confronted with a united German nation which is fully aware of the deep historical necessity of its struggle.

The various measures to enslave Germany as outlined in the Yalta communique did not come as a surprise to the Germans, and the anti-Axis Powers' decision to publish the "terms" not before Germany's military defeat proved that the enemies were employing the same methods as in 1918.

The Yalta communique revealed Moscow's triumph, and this was particularly clear in the case of Poland.

Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt had given in to the demands of the Kremlin and had manifested once again that they neither could nor would make a stand against Bolshevism. The same was true of the Serbian problem in regard to which Premier Josef Stalin had likewise insisted on the fulfillment of all his wishes. Churchill and Roosevelt had to declare themselves willing that the Balkans should remain a Bolshevist sphere of influence alone.

In view of all this, the statement "to secure eternal peace" which appeared at the end of the communique seems to be ridiculous. In the "liberated" districts one could see how this peace would look like in reality.

The German's would not allow themselves to be deceived by the phrases contained in the Yalta communique. Italy, France, Belgium, the Baltic States, Poland and the southeastern European countries had learned to know the horrible Bolshevist reality. Germany had learned her lessons from these examples. A nation of 90,000,000 people cannot be eradicated. The Germans will not surrender and will not cease fighting until this war is crowned by a victory worthy of the tremendous sacrifices that had been made by the German people.

Called 'Churchill's Munich'

Domei

BERLIN, February 14.—"The Crimea was 'Churchill's Munich'," the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman declared today quoting the Swedish paper Aftonbladet.

At the Crimea Conference, the spokesman continued, Prime Minister Churchill made one concession after another to Premier Josef Stalin. He discovered in Churchill's policy toward the Soviet Union all those features of an "appeasement policy" of which Churchill has accused the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

The spokesman then recalled that President Roosevelt at the Crimea Conference had thrown overboard all those promises which he had made regarding the Polish question prior to his reelection. In exchange for such concessions the United States was hoping to do some business with the Soviet Union, the spokesman stressed.

The Polish settlement decided upon at Yalta has caused a sensation because it was the most concrete result of the Crimea Conference, he added.

NIMITZ H.Q. AT OMIYAJIMA

Japanese Soldiers in Hiding on Isle Harassing Enemy Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, officially announced today that the new headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was located at Omiyajima, according to American dispatches from the Pacific front. Nimitz had announced sometime ago that the headquarters had been moved several thousand miles westward from Pearl Harbor.

Simultaneously with the announcement, an AP report from the front lines describes the danger beset location of the headquarters as follows:

"Japanese Forces are still in hiding in Omiyajima where the new headquarters is located. Not a single spot on the island is safe from the bullets of Japanese sharpshooters. It is not so dangerous in the daytime. The most dangerous places are the jungle areas. The Japanese soldiers are apparently using shots and explosives stored in underground hiding places before the landing of the American forces. At any rate the constantly harassed American forces are having a hard job trying to mop up the Japanese."

Adm. Takeshita Says Yamashita Will Thrash The Americans as the 'Tiger of Philippines'

Commenting upon the Philippine war situation, Admiral Isamu Takeshita, President of the Retired Naval Officers Club and former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, declared in an interview that General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area, will be the "Tiger of the Philippines" and will show American GI's where they should be.

"General Yamashita was known as the 'Tiger of Malay' when he drove down the Malay Peninsula at an early stage of the war in a phenomenal victory over the British forces. I have full confidence in General Yamashita" Admiral Takeshita said.

"He is not only a splendid fighter and brave military leader, but he is a very good student of Miyamoto Musashi, Japan's best swordsman. Miyamoto Musashi is idolized by all Japanese in novels and other forms because of his outstanding swordsmanship. He never wasted a single movement of his sword under any circumstance. General Yamashita carefully studied the strategy of Miyamoto Musashi, whose teachings will prove effective in the battle theater of the Philippines." Admiral Takeshita stressed.

He went on, "American casualties must be around 3,500,000 including wounded and killed and missing since she joined the war according to my modest estimation. In the Luzon theater of war, the American casualties must be tremendous as the Japanese soldiers are attacking the American invaders left and right."

Admiral Takeshita also asserted that the Philippines will become the graveyard for the Americans on the Pacific fighting front.

"As I have often predicted, the fate of the American forces in the Pacific will be annihilation. The Americans must be forced to pay for their war crimes. That is, they must pay the penalties for their inhuman deeds of the past years. The large-scale killings of American Indians and maltreatment of the Negros as well as the exclusion of the Orientals are only a few examples of American inhumanity. They have to pay now," the retired naval officer stressed.

"On the surface it appears that the present situation is favorable for the Americans, but in reality they are simply digging their own graves. Just wait and see what will happen to them! I am confident that the will of God is upon us to teach the Americans some good lessons. Furthermore, one great mistake made by the Americans is that this war was started by the Japanese militarists, whom they don't know exactly. They don't realize that they are being punished by God," added Admiral Takeshita.

HARD BLOW DEALT BRITISH IN IRRAWADDY RIVER AREA

Japanese Launch Counterattack on Enemy Trying to Drive Toward Mandalay

Domei

BURMA FRONT, February 14.—The Japanese Forces on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River in North Burma, have launched a fierce counterattack against the British forces trying to move toward Mandalay.

The enemy, which sustained crushing blows in the river crossing operations north of Mandalay at the end of last month, made a two-pronged attack by sending his left wing to attempt a crossing of the river and dispatching his strong right wing in the direction of Pakokka, approximately 100 kilometers west of Mandalay.

In this way, the entire bend of the Irrawaddy River area running 200 kilometers north to south with Mandalay as the center, is presently **being converted into scene of bloody fighting.**

The mainstay of the British 20th division, which had been concentrated from the latter part of January to the early part of February in the sector on the left bank of the Chindwin River, south of Manywa, has begun to show signs of activity since February 5.

Dispatching his forces in several directions, the enemy has commenced to attack the Japanese defense positions in the area where the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin Rivers meet, with tanks and scores of field artilleries.

This shows that the enemy advancing along the right bank of the Chindwin River in coordinated operations with the main strength of the British 5th division is planning to drive toward Pauk from the Gangaw-Tilin sector. However, the Japanese Forces are doggedly preventing the strategy from succeeding in fierce counteroffensives.

Sanguine struggles are also going on around Hotaomyatakong, a key-point on the Nabot River, 25 kilometers southwest of Myinhmu, where the enemy is pouring a continuous barrage of shells into our positions while sending out tanks and infantry units under this shell screen.

Although the Japanese Forces have been able to inflict more than 10,000 casualties on the enemy in this area with infiltration tactics, he is still entrenched near the Japanese lines and his future movements bear watching.

SUPPORTING DECLARATION

Venezuela Adhering to United Nations Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—The Venezuelan Foreign Office announced today that it is the intention of the Venezuelan Government to adhere to the United Nations Declaration and that it is taking the necessary steps, says a report from Caracas.

An Associated Press report said that a Caracas paper prominently carried the Foreign Office announcement under the headlines "Venezuela to Declare War."

4 Nations Sign Declaration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—Representatives of Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru signed today the United Nations Declaration at the White House, reports a Washington dispatch.

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS SHOW IMPROVED HEALTH

Dr. Azuma Declares Sanitation Improved and Cures Effected With Local Materials

Domei

MACASSAR, February 13.—Dr. Yoichi Azuma of the Macassar Research Institute, following a two-week tour of the Lesser Sunda Islands described in an interview sanitary conditions prevailing in the islands, especially sanitation and welfare among workers of Sundra Island.

He said that except on this island in a remote corner of the South Sea, there is no place where it is possible to receive general medical treatment This handicap exists because there are no means of communication between the islands and the more civilized parts of the globe. However, Dr. Azuma added that despite these disadvantages it is possible to make full use of whatever is found on the island.

Citing an example Dr. Azuma said that tropical ulcer could be cured by cleaning it with sea water, soapsuds or fresh water, then sprinkling a mixture of sulphur and lime found in the neighboring Flores Island and using moxa as gauze and fibers from the banana tree as bandage. He pointed out that, in this manner, by bringing into play initiative and ingenuity, it is possible to effect some kind of medical treatment no matter how crude or primitive.

Emphasizing the importance of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, Dr. Azuma declared that the local administration is taking every step possible to establish a firm scientific foundation in this respect, since the dry season prevails in Sunda Island for two-thirds of the year, making it difficult to grow rice. He declared that the administration has already made some success in this direction. Corn has been raised for carbohydrates and various beans cultivated for proteins and fats and local vegetables for vitamins.

In describing the topography of the island, Dr. Azuma said that the entire island is covered with grass with the exception of mountains on the east and west coast. When the dry season sets in, practically all the horses on the island graze gradually into the mountain regions until the rainy season when they return again to feed on fresh grass.

Thanks to the military administration and a small number of Japanese residents, sanitary conditions in the Lesser Sundas are being gradually bettered, he said. He concluded that this is especially true among workers on Bali Island where illness has been cut down to the minimum and nourishment brought to a higher level.

UMW LIKELY TO REJOIN AFL

Green Declares Meeting With Lewis Satisfactory

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—American labor circles will know the result tomorrow whether the United Mine Workers under the chairmanship of John L. Lewis will reaffiliate with the powerful American Federation of Labor run by its president William Green, says a Washington report.

Green announced today that talks with Lewis have been successful with the exception of one more matter which is still unsettled. This, he said, is that Lewis has demanded a guaranteed representation on the Federal Executive Council.

Meanwhile, at the Executive Council Conference of the AFL in Miami, Florida, today, 900 union members were asked to set up a special committee to help find jobs for the returned servicemen, says a report from that city.

The council said that postwar employment for veterans cannot be solved on a nationwide scale. Rather, union officials stated, the problem must be faced with strong, progressive and cooperative community action.

NIPPON LANDING PARTIES HARASS MOROTAI ENEMY

Japanese Ships Adopt Ramming Tactics Against Torpedo-Boats Guarding Isle

By H. HIRAMATSU, Y. YAMAZAKI, and K. KAWAKAMI
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT, February 14.—On that part of Morotai Island where the enemy has constructed a base which it is now endeavoring to make a semi-permanent fortress, employing an enormous amount of materials for the undertaking, the Japanese Forces have successfully landed several times in countermoves, to the consternation of the enemy.

An account of how the vessels bearing the Japanese heroes intent on landing on the island had to engage in intense fights with enemy torpedo-boats has recently been brought to the base where this dispatch is written.

It was on a certain night of this month that the first party to attempt a landing on Morotai in a countermove, under the direction of Commander Morita, left its base in a certain group of islands to cross the sea that separated it from the island.

Few harder tasks were undertaken by any army in the world than that assumed by the Morita unit in crossing the sea area which was teeming with enemy torpedo-boats, each on the look-out for any approaching Japanese vessel.

As expected, as the band of heroes was entering the sea area in order to reach the island on which it was to land, it was attacked by a number of torpedo-boats.

In its reliance on the power of the guns at its command which was several times greater than that possessed by the Japanese, the enemy approached very close to them and then opened fire.

The Japanese heroes, in their firm resolution not to allow anything to stand in the way of their attempt to land, shaped the course of their vessels toward the group of enemy torpedo-boats.

This daring maneuver was a surprise to the enemy, which swiftly disappeared in the black night. The lesson the enemy was taught by the daring Japanese must have been very bitter.

The enemy came to meet the second party of Japanese heading for Morotai Island with increased torpedo-boats and with an entirely different line of action to follow in preventing the realization of the object of the Japanese.

No sooner had the second party left the base than it found itself confronted by a number of enemy torpedo-boats which in an enveloping movement began to attack it.

Sublieuenant Shigemasu, in charge of the Japanese landing party, ordered his ships to make a dash at the enemy torpedo-boats, thereby provoking a fight with the superior enemy. Accepting the challenge, the enemy dashed into the middle of the group of Japanese vessels. Obviously this maneuver was intended to cause disorder among the Japanese. But the enemy had acted too late. The attack initiated by the Japanese had wrecked the enemy's plan.

The enemy now had to use additional torpedo-boats, more than those it had used in meeting the first Japanese landing party.

Presently the enemy again attacked the Japanese vessels. The gunfire concentrated on the Japanese vessels was so intense that the thought passed through the minds of the officers and men who were watching the fight from Halmahera Island, far away, that the fate of the daring Japanese had been sealed. But the daring Japanese were to survive and to triumph over the enemy.

Each Japanese vessel dashed against one or other of the group of enemy torpedo-boats with the intent of crushing them by the sheer force of the collision. The Japanese strategy proved to be a great success.

Presently the Japanese broke through the attacking enemy vessels, and succeeded in landing on Morotai.

Chile Declares War

Domei

LISBON, February 14.—The Chilean Government today formally declared war against Japan, according to a Santiago dispatch.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 14

In Slovakia heavy enemy attacks were repelled in fierce fighting and some penetrations were sealed off.

In the area southwest of Breslau the enemy sent freshly brought up forces into the battle and despite tenacious resistance offered by our troops in which Volkssturm men and emergency units are fighting side by side, the enemy gained ground in lower Silesia toward the west and northwest. In the course of the grim fighting, Bunzlau was lost but fighting is going on in Sorau. Numerous enemy attacks against the fortress of Glogau were repelled by the garrison.

In southern Pomerania, the Soviets carried out unsuccessful attacks and our defenders of Arnswalde, Schneidemuehl and Posen frustrated fierce enemy attacks. In the southern part of West Prussia the Soviets, after having brought up fresh forces, continued their efforts to break through in the Konitz and Tuchel areas and heavy fighting is under way there. Enemy attempts to break up our front on either side of the Elbing-Koenigsberg Road from the west and at Zinten from the east failed as well as the attacks made between Wormditt and Landsberg. On the Courland front, numerous Soviet thrusts in battalion strength were unsuccessful.

Between the lower Rhine and the Meuse southeast of Gennep, our troops scored a great defensive success yesterday for they shattered the bulk of the British attacks or repelled the enemy in counterattacks. Owing to the Roer flooding, the Americans are compelled to carry out regroupings which were heavily shelled by our artillery, and fierce fighting is going on in the streets of Prym which the enemy again penetrated. On the Sauer, our formations also yesterday were engaged in lively defensive fighting against enemy formations attacking from their bridgeheads between Wallendorf and Echternach. From the remaining Western Front mutual shocktroop fighting is reported from Alsace-Lorraine while in the Hagenau section several enemy attacks failed.

In Croatia, enemy pressure increased in the Mostar area and on the other fronts mopping-up actions are continuing.

Anglo-American low level fliers and bombers attacked yesterday during daylight localities in upper and central Rhenish territory as well as in Muensterland. American terror fliers bombed southeastern Germany and especially in Vienna damage was caused to residential quarters and cultural monuments. The British carried out terror attacks against Dresden during the night. The Anglo-Americans yesterday lost 37 planes including 15 four-engined bombers.

The retaliation fire on London and Antwerp continues.

Our submarines which for some time have been equippepd with an airmast a new innovation, sank eight enemy ships totaling 51,000 tons in the waters around Britain and farther out in the Atlantic.

Facts Worth Noting

Nanking Government

Chen Kung-po—Acting President. Also President of Executive Yuan
Ku Chung-shen—President of Control Yuan
Weng Tsung-yao—President of Judicial Yuan
Chen Chun—President of Examination Yuan
Chu Min-yi—Foreign Minister
Chou Fu-hai—Finance Min. Also Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality
Li Sheng-ku—Education Minister
Chen En-pu—Justice Minister
Mei Ssu-ping—Interior Minister
Chen Chan-kuo—Reconstruction Minister
Chen Chun-hui—Industry and Commerce Minister
Gen. Yeh Peng—War Minister
Ting Mei-tsun—Social Welfare Minister
Chao Yeh-sheng—Publicity Minister
Chao Yu-sung—Personnel or Nomination Minister
Chou Lung-hsiang—Cabinet Secretary
Wu Kai-shen—Vice-Foreign Minister
Chow Lung-hsiang—Same
Chang Ko-min—Vice-Publicity Minister
Chiang Tso-hsuang—Vice-Industry and Commerce Minister
Yuan Yu-hsu—Vice-Interior Minister
Huang Chia-chen—Vice-Reconstruction Minister
Yang Wei-chang—Vice-Education Min.
Gen. Li Hsuan-ti—Vice-War Minister
Gen. Pao Wen-yueh—Chief of Army General Staff
Liang Hsiang—Acting Navy Minister
Vice Adm. Chao Kwei-chang—Vice-Navy Minister
Chen Chih-shih—Vice-Finance Minister
Li Shou-hei—Vice-Personnel Minister
Lt. Gen. Huang Tse-chiang—Vice-Chief of General Staff
Lt. Gen. Hsu Chien-ting—Same

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BIG PROBLEMS HARASSING ANTI-AXIS STILL UNSOLVED

Crimea Parley Fails to Settle Clash of Interests Among 'Big 3' Powers

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, February 12.—The difficult problems harassing Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union still remain unsolved in spite of the assurances to the contrary, observers here declared in connection with the Crimea Conference which ended yesterday.

The joint communique issued by the "Big Three" at the close of the parley, for instance, does not mention the future form of government for Germany, these observers note. For Britain and the United States, however, which are out to destroy National Socialism, the question of the occupation of Germany must be of secondary importance to the problem of the political and social organization of Germany, but this constitutes a big problem for it is this question which will indicate the relative power of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

The "Free Germany Committee" is a trump card in the hands of the Soviet Union, and the Anglo-American Powers have no such trump card, according to the same observers. A prolonged occupation of Germany is proposed by Britain and the United States, while on the other hand, the Soviets advocate the placing of some Germans at the head of affairs in Germany. There is thus a basic difference in the attitudes of the three Powers, a difference which defied solution at the Crimea Conference, these neutral observers state.

The Polish question has been solved, it is true, by adopting the formula of amalgamating the Lublin and exile regimes, but here the concession the Soviet Union made was only nominal. As to the Atlantic Charter, the peace plan, and the convening of a foreign ministers' conference also, nominal concessions were made by the Soviet Union to save the face of Britain and the United States. The Crimea Conference has only produced a patchwork arrangement, all the real difficulties remaining unsolved in spite of the claims of the "Big Three," the same observers stressed.

KILGORE DRAFTS BILL

Is Substitute for May's 'Work or Fight' Measure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 14.—A substitute for Kentucky Representative Andrew J. May's "Work or Fight Bill" was drafted today by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, whose bill will give wider authority to the War Manpower Commission to enforce ceilings on employment and freeze workers of jobs and send others to places where they are urgently required, according to a Washington report.

The Kilgore measure will apply to men of all ages and women as well whereas May's bill would apply only to men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Senate Military Affairs Committee under the chairmanship of Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat of Utah, will wind up its hearings tomorrow on the Manpower Bill. Senator Thomas said that he believed the committee will be ready to vote on the bill this week.

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TAIWAN STANDS RESOLUTE AS JAPAN'S DEFENSE BASE

United Efforts Made to Ward Off Daily Raids and Make Island Impregnable

By I. INOUE
Of the Military Press Corps

TAIWAN BASE, February 11.—In spite of the daily enemy air raids since January 3, Taiwan stands firm not only as the advance base of Japan's defense system but also as the focal center of Greater East Asia's huge defense structure, ready to repulse any hostile attempt to invade the island.

After an interval of two and a half months since the first air raid on Taiwan carried out by the 58th United States task force in the middle part of October last, the 38th task force raided the strategical island in mass formations on January 3 and the island has been subjected to hostile air attacks nearly every day since then.

The persistent air raids can be regarded as being different in character from the attacks on Japan Proper and have direct strategic connection with the American invasion operations in the Philippines. Taiwan is now becoming more and more distinctly the first line of defense. It would be a mistaken idea, however, to assume that the enemy will dare to stretch their hands to the "iron fortress" of Taiwan in the immediate future in view of the fact that an overwhelming portion of the enemy's Pacific fleets and army forces have now been concentrated on the Philippine campaign and that the precariously prolonged enemy commissary lines are being maintained with apparent difficulty.

The stubborn efforts which the enemy have been making to seize control over the Philippines by pouring forth all available material and manpower in disregard of huge losses indicate the fact that they are fully aware of the special value of the Philippine Islands which occupy the strategic center of East Asia. And this strategic value of the Philippines can be appreciated only when the archipelago's geographical proximity with Taiwan, from which it is separated by the narrow strip of the Bashi Channel and with the Okinawa Islands is taken into consideration. In the light of this fact, the Philippines and Taiwan cannot be considered separately.

Taiwan must be defended against enemy invasion at all costs because of its importance as the focal center of Greater East Asia's defense system and as a base for future offensive of the Japanese Forces.

Devoted efforts are now being made unitedly by military and civil services and the common people to ward off enemy attacks and to make Taiwan an impregnable fortress. The Philippines have been fortified in two years whereas the "fortress of Taiwan" is 50 years old and is defended by crack units of the Taiwan Army and the 7,000,000 people of the island. All units of the Taiwan Army have now assumed battle positions and have been smashing every enemy air raid on the island and aiding Japanese operations in the Philippines by weakening the enemy air power.

Parallel with the developments of the war situation, preparations have been pushed by the people of Taiwan; marking the enemy landing on Leyte Island, readjustment was effected in the civil defense system and dispersal of urban population and buildings have been steadily carried out. Young men and students have been noteworthily active during enemy air raids, giving another assurance of the solidity of civil defense. The establishment of a close relationship between the Governor General and the Commander of the Taiwan Army in December last year, has given another incentive for expediting the strengthening of the island's defense.

In addition to these reassuring factors, the abundance of natural resources characteristic of the subtropical zone in which it is situated gives Taiwan perfect self-sufficiency which will not be threatened by any contingency. This fact is expected to prove a highly reassuring factor in the future course of the war.

FIBER EXHIBITIONS SLATED

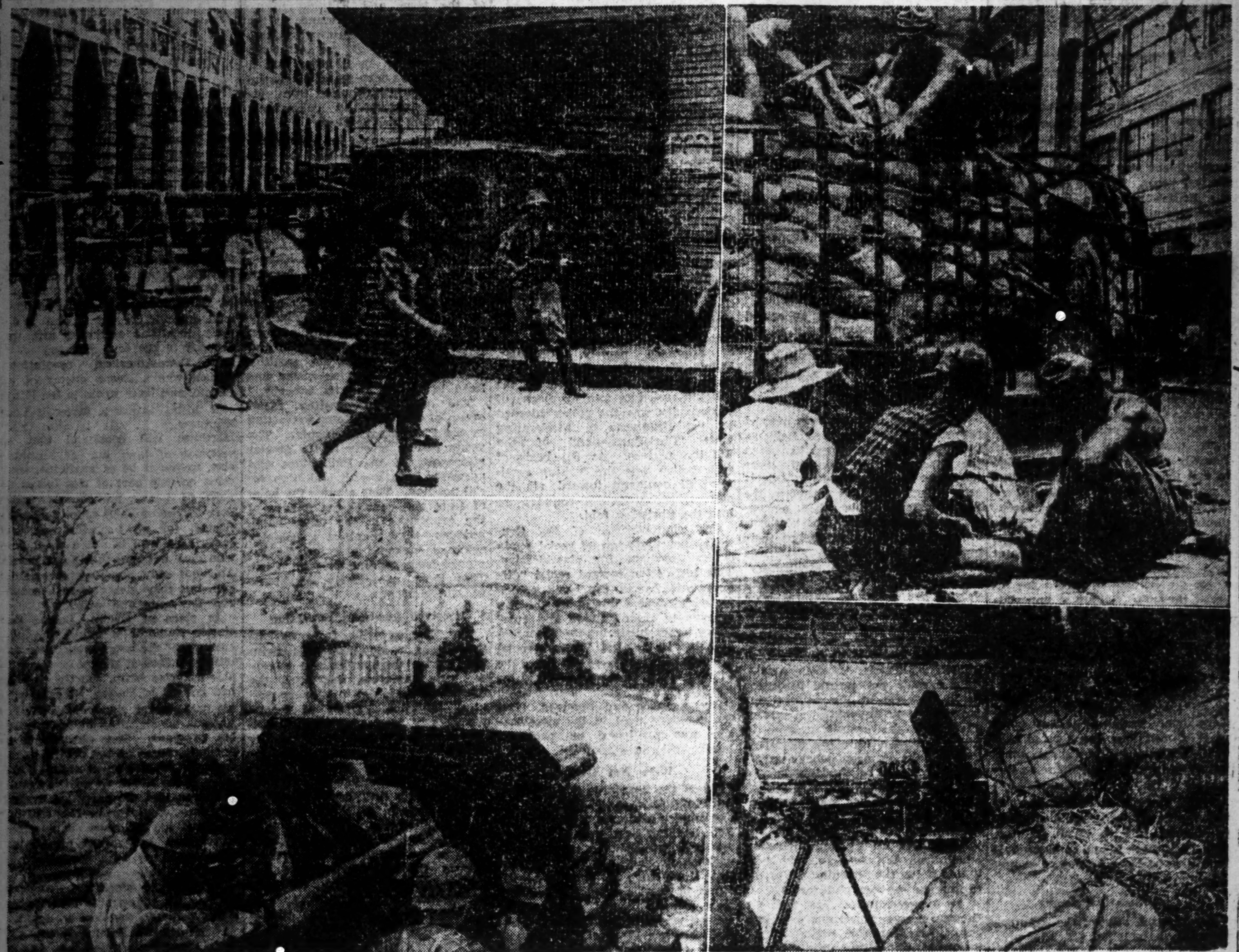
Aim Is to Enlighten Public Regarding War Materials

For the purpose of broadening the knowledge of the general public with regard to the vital fibers used in the production of military supplies, exhibitions along this line will be sponsored by the War, Navy and Munitions Ministries to be held at various centers of production.

The articles to be displayed will include parachutes, flexible tubes, rubber cords, covers for airplane motors, aviator's uniforms, various aeronautic apparatuses, portable tents and a number of other things which are made from silk, flax and other fibers.

On the opening days of the exhibitions, a recorded speech of Toshio Shimada, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will exhort the farmers to greater efforts in the production of fibers.

Heroic Defenders of Manila



With the American enemy choosing to fight in the streets of Manila, the center of the city was converted into a battlefield for the opposing forces, as can be seen from the pictures above. At top left, citizens of Manila are seen passing by a Japanese barricaded position in front of the Hickock building, while at top right young Filipinos can be seen enthusiastically cooperating with the Japanese in constructing fortifications. At bottom left is a Japanese gun position near the parliament building ready to give a "hot" reception to the enemy, while at bottom right is a machinegun post inside the parliament building.

News and Views

Caging The Bear

By I. SUZUKAWA

No student of international affairs need be reminded of the fact that the primary purpose of the pilgrimage to Crimea by Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by his henchman, Winston Churchill, lay not in discussions as to the ways and means of bringing the Axis to terms but rather in an effort to prevent the Soviet Union from stampeding, politically and militarily, all over Europe, and in bringing the Red Colossus within the orbit of Pax Americana.

For should Russia continue to play her own game single-handedly as in the past, disregarding the so-called Atlantic Charter and other high-sounding propagandistic shibboleths concocted by the Anglo-American war leaders, and run amuck over the whole of the European continent, it is clear that America and Britain would in the end be left "holding the sack." They would thus have bled white for nought and World War III would be the only logical sequel. Though couched in diplomatic language, this was exactly what the former U.S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles meant when he wrote in "Time for Decision" (appearing in the December issue of the Reader's Digest) that "upon the desire and capacity of these two peoples (Americans and Russians) to work together will depend the maintenance of world peace and progress of humanity."

The paramount problem for Roosevelt in the Crimea Conference, therefore, was how to nail Russia down to restricted objectives and, above all, to an international postwar order of American design. In order to facilitate his task the American president strengthened his hand adroitly at the last moment before departure for the meeting by having Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, hitherto an arch-isolationist member of the Senate, declare to the world that "this time (unlike at the close of World War I) the very closest cooperation will develop between the president and both political parties in the Senate so that all will be united in support of a strong United Nations organization."

Vandenberg's statement was followed by publicized assurances by all the 16 new members of the Senate that they would also support such a plan wholeheartedly. Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the defeated candidate for presidency, speaking on behalf of the Republican party, and the spokesman for the American Labor Party came out with declarations of similar intentions.

With the united support of the country, therefore, Roosevelt was able to approach Premier Josef Stalin and say, "Now, look here, Joe. You cannot go on carving out for yourself spheres of influence and engaging in power politics under the pretext that the Senate may turn its back on me as it did on Wilson, refusing to sanction my participation in the postwar program of collective security."

How well Roosevelt succeeded in his task of "caging" the Russian Bear is apparent at a glance at the joint communique issued on the conference last Monday. There is nothing new about the "agreement" on "the timing, scope and coordination" of attacks directed against Germany "from the east, west, north and south," for the joint communique issued at the termination of the Teheran Conference last summer contained almost the exact phraseology. The question, therefore, remains: Why was it necessary to deliberately reiterate such an intention?

With regard to the plans for the "occupation of Germany" Roosevelt and Churchill were forced to accede to Soviet demands that the reparations committee should "work" in Moscow. But the foremost question with which the Anglo-American leaders must have concerned themselves with on this point undoubtedly was the form of government to be established in postwar Germany, in the light of the fact that Russia already has a "free" German government scheme up its sleeve. But on this point the communique is entirely silent. On the Polish and Yugoslav questions, Premier Stalin scored complete victories. No amount of storming now by Premier Tomasz Arciszewski of the exile Polish Government of London or King Peter II of Yugoslavia can change the picture. Concerning the question of Southeastern Europe, Stalin again scored a point, as the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, by remaining mute.

Thus the Soviet Union gave away nothing it has not already given away. It made no commitments to satisfy Roosevelt that it will abandon its policy of independent action. All that Roosevelt and Churchill got for traveling well-nigh half way around the world and kowtowing before the Red Colossus was an affable Stalinite smile coupled with a vague and perfunctory "reaffirmation of faith" in the long defunct Atlantic Charter whose phantom appears at the beckon of its creators whenever their conveniences dictate.

Whatever American professions of good faith to the contrary notwithstanding, Marshal Stalin, the realist, knows that the plan for the establishment of a postwar international security machinery is nothing more than a propaganda blind to hide America's sinister schemes for world hegemony. He need not have to be reminded by Raymond Leslie Buell in a recent number of the Fortune to be aware of the fact that a certain section of the American public is steadfastly maintaining that when this war ends America will be an industrial and military giant towering above the rest of the world, and that "it would be foolish to curb our sovereignty or power for the sake of some superstate."

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, February 13

THE THREE-POWER COMMUNIQUE

MAINICHI—Various conjectures have been rife as to the attitude which would be taken by the Three-Power Conference among America, Britain and the Soviet Union. The German authorities, anticipating that the Conference would perhaps attempt to undermine the unity of the German people by propaganda maneuvers, had issued a statement forestalling such a move. However, the relations among the three countries did not allow such a move, and the Conference took the position that the war shall be pushed with the greatest possible tension. Their communique issued on February 12 reflects this point. As the German authorities point out, the communique is permeated by hatred, revenge, and the determination to destroy, directed against Germany.

Speaking from the character of the current war, there is nothing surprising among the contents of the communique, just those things which the enemy leaders have hitherto been airing in public having been newly woven together. With regard to other matters which have been decided on at the Conference but which at present are being withheld from publication as well as those matters which will be decided on in future, they may be of a still more brutal nature. Inasmuch as this is a "war for survival," the weaker party will perish; this point also has been clarified by the communique.

Hitherto there may have been some who lived under "hopes," with no connection whatsoever with realities, but we believe that even those will make up, now that things have been revealed to them so clearly. A special Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi revealed that the effect which this communique has had on the German people was a strengthening of their will to fight.

There is no need to discuss in detail the contents of the communique. Whereas Germany is attempting to build up a new order in Europe, the enemy is formulating other plans. This is only natural, and rather than ignore or underrate his plans, we should observe them closely. If the communique is perused with this idea, then it will be seen that the Anglo-American attitude toward the Soviet Union is the most significant point in connection with the document, and all the other items are only of secondary, or even less than secondary, importance. The fact that Roosevelt travelled all the way to Crimea and that the Conference progressed entirely in accordance with Soviet plans reveals that America and Britain are ready to make fairly heavy sacrifice in order to utilize the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, while, having taken upon herself the burden of this war in full cognizance of everything, has been demanding remuneration one after another. The greatest of these is the large credit which she is demanding at present from America and Britain. It is reported that this is presenting political difficulties to America and financial difficulties to Britain. How will this sort of transaction develop hereafter in response to the war situation?

The friction and inconsistencies in the enemy camp should not be viewed as too important. The relations among America, Britain, and the oviet Union will be revealed in their true color in the not too distant future.

YALTA TALKS AND LIBERATION OF EUROPE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The communique on the Yalta Parley has appeared in a form befitting the final stage of the European war. That is to say, militarily as well as politically, a compromise has been apparently reached among the three countries. The Soviet Union did not take an overbearing attitude, nor did Roosevelt and Churchill lose face though they were bound to the tenets of unconditional surrender and the Atlantic Charter. The most important pending issues were apparently placed on the track toward a solution. This point we must admit. At the same time we should bear in mind that a similar form of collaboration might in future be applied to the Pacific also.

But this is only so far as surface indications go and does not explain the whole story. The real facts will be revealed when the "skin is peeled off." That is to say, in the competition for the common goal of plans for the conclusion of the war and the postwar period, America and Britain were beaten by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, which America and Britain had imagined would be defeated within six weeks or three months at the time of the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, has now on the contrary become the main power in the joint war against Grmany and has taken the lead. These facts even America and Britain themselves can no longer help admitting. Although Britain should have been the main player in the war against Germany, she lost her Continental front following the disaster of Dunkirk; America, who is backing Britain, was enabled to revive the combined fighting lines only due to the advance of the Soviet Army. It is also the Red Army which at present has penetrated the farthest into German territory and which constitutes the greatest menace. Indeed, it is most ironical that the Communique speaks of the "heart" of Germany as being the object of the final thrust from east, west, south, and north.

As to propaganda concerning the countries of liberated Europe, it all sounds very nice. But the fact is that Britain, who attempted to make Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Greece her own puppet regimes, has sorely burnt her fingers in the attempt and is now trying to throw off the burden she took upon herself. The reason why she burnt her fingers is said to be that the supply of relief materials to these countries could not be transported in accordance with plans, and also that there was no end to the confused struggles for power in those countries. But the fact is that Britain's reactionary policies have had been strong enough to replace the National Socialist order, and from the viewpoint of the masses who were left in bewilderment, there remained no other way than to place hope of salvation on the Soviet Union.

EFFECTIVE AIR DEFENSE MINIMIZES RAID DAMAGE

Ota Reconstruction Rapid; Student Labor Corps Maintain Good Attendance

Reconstruction has progressed with marvelous speed in Ota, target of enemy bombing on February 10. Antagonism against the enemy runs high, and the reconstruction corps are busily engaged in clearing and repairing the damage done by the enemy.

The pertinent guidance of the police authorities and the preparedness of the inhabitants played a big part in keeping the casualties low in comparison to the number of bombs dropped. No occasion has been given for the occurrence of even the slightest uneasiness or disturbance, as the rationing of supplies has been carried out with incredible efficiency.

It has also been disclosed that there were no casualties among the student labor service corps. In fact the attendance record on February 12 was excellent. The attendance of university and technical students was 94.75 per cent, middle school students 86.89 per cent, girl students 93.93 per cent. The record for three or four of the schools was 100 per cent.

Hamamatsu Well Defended

The civilian air defense corps in Hamamatsu gave an exhibition of perfect air defense activities when a B-29 dropped oil incendiaries over a large number of factories and private dwellings. Despite the strong wind, fires were kept from spreading to neighboring buildings, by the civilian air defense corps working on the criterion that proper action at the beginning was the best method to combat incendiaries. At two of the schools fire did not break out at all, in spite of the large number of falling incendiaries; these schools will be commended by the Shizuoka Branch of the Japan Air Defense Association.

Also the Hamamatsu Air Defense Corps will receive a prize from the Prefecture for the excellent leadership of the civilian corps.

12 Indonesians Appointed

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 14.—With the seventh session of the Central Council of the East Indies expected to be convened on February 20, the Japanese Military Administration announced on February 11 the appointments of 12 new members of the Council. The Council hitherto has 28 seats of which two have been vacant.

An outstanding feature of the latest appointments is that the new appointees include representatives of all races inhabiting the East Indies ranging from Eurasians, Arabs, Menadoans to Amboinans. The move is aimed at mustering the total potentialities of all races aspiring for the independence of the East Indies and to expand the scope of their participation in political affairs. Incident with the step, the Military Administration effected a revision of a part of the regulations.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1945

The Attitude of the 'Big Three' Toward France

The treatment which has been meted out to France by the Crimea Conference of the "Big Three", as revealed in the recently issued joint communique setting forth the results of the conference, must add new fuel to the ire of President Charles de Gaulle. For although a half-hearted gesture of cajolery was made toward France in the promise that she might be allowed to secure a zone of occupation and a seat in the common Control Commission in the event of the invasion of Germany and in the arrangement to include her nominally along with Chungking among the sponsors of the forthcoming San Francisco conference of the "United Nations", it is obvious that she was added only as an appanage. She had no part in the making of the arrangements, and it is clear that her role will be confined to accepting passively the decisions made by the "Big Three" without her participation even in questions which concern her most vital interests. It reflects the inexorable determination of the "Big Three", particularly of Britain and the United States, to control arbitrarily the destiny of the world without consideration of the nations which possess insufficient military power to force respect for their points of view.

Bitterly anticipating this high-handed attitude of the "Big Three", De Gaulle on January 25 declared to the press that although France had not been invited to the conference, the three Powers should have no doubts as to what France desired and that he wanted a guarantee that French forces would be allowed to occupy the Rhineland. Furthermore, on February 5 De Gaulle asserted that France would not consider herself bound by any arrangement which she had not discussed and approved on equal terms. Speaking over the Paris radio, he declared that the very life of France would depend on what would be done to Europe after the war, and stressing French resentment over the exclusion of France from the conference, he added, "We know that many people in the world at large find it strange that at the present stage of the conflict, the governments of the three other big Powers seem to be attempting without France's participation to fix conditions and terms which will bring this war to an end." Foreign Minister Georges Bidault also recently told American correspondents that international conferences without French participation did not have any significance. Meanwhile, the De Gaullist press insinuatingly predicted that without French participation the conference would be faced with serious difficulties, and also declared that all Frenchmen felt grossly insulted over the fact that France had not been invited to the conference.

The Anglo-Americans, however, coolly ignored the French resentment. Only Reuter's attempted to soothe the French feelings by declaring that since the object of the meeting was to exchange opinions and to interpret past developments among the three Powers, the object would not be attained if a new party were to participate. But since it has become clear that military problems and postwar issues were discussed, it has also become clear that France's postwar international position has been injuriously affected by her exclusion.

De Gaulle obviously has gained what power he now enjoys by expertly manipulating and utilizing since his Algiers days the three forces of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He has been performing the precarious stunt of tight rope walking. His tight rope act proved to be highly successful until about the time his regime was recognized as the Provisional Government of France, and he was at the height of his glory and satisfaction about the time when it seemed that France might be included among the directing nations of the Dumbarton Oaks plan as the fourth "Great Power" in place of Chungking. But in concluding the Soviet-French alliance he finally leaned too far in one direction and he fell from his advantageous perch. Quickly the British cooled in their ardency in supporting his regime. Swiftly American misgivings about his regime grew graver. Willing as they were to humor him as long as he was a compliant puppet, since he has now leaned too far in the Soviet direction, Britain does not see why she should allow this upstart to have an important part in the disposal of the European question and the United States can not regard him as anything but an agent of the Soviet organization for the control of Europe. Today with the Soviet armies advancing in Eastern Europe and the weight of Soviet influence growing heavier than that of the Anglo-Americans, there is every reason why the United States and Britain should try to restrict the power of De Gaulle, whom they consider as the Soviet Union's field agent in Western Europe. The Soviet Union, in the meantime, apparently does not consider De Gaulle important enough to champion at all costs against the Anglo-Americans.

To the Anglo-Americans, France still is an occupied country. The only role of France in the war, as they see it, is to offer every convenience to them in the prosecution of their war against Germany. Both the United States and Britain, of course, have been trying to win France over to facilitate their exploitation of that country, and have accordingly been attempting to make the impression on France that they regard her as a major Power. But it is clear that this is only a policy of deception devoid of all sincerity. Proof of this fact is to be seen in the repeated rejection of De Gaulle's pleas for relief shipments to France. The invariable Anglo-American response has been the cold reply of "no shipping" or "at the present stage of the war the supplying of ammunitions is the first requisite."

Dealing with this problem of French relief, Joseph Grew, United States Under Secretary of State, significantly declared in Philadelphia on February 2 that "France . . . is the supply area behind the principal battle line" and that "before France can cease to be a supply area behind the major line of battle, the battle must be won; and until the war is won, men, munitions, machines and supplies must continue to flow, not to France but through it, to support the fighting beyond." Admitting that the French supply problem is acute, he asserted, "It is a painful labor to balance the needs of the civilian population of France . . . against the needs of a battle flung around the world." Grew attempted to flatter the French into quietude by averring, "The French, with their characteristic courage and clarity of mind, know that the larger needs of France cannot be met" until the defeat of Germany. What he meant was that the French must submit to being utilized by the Americans.

France thus is being contemptuously regarded by the Anglo-Americans as a defeated nation with no right to object no matter what sort of treatment she receives. They therefore feel that France should acquiese in any arrangement discussed and decided upon by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in respect to postwar European problems. The action of the Crimea Conference is a tangible demonstration of this arbitrary domineering attitude.

A Year Ago Today
February 16, 1945

The Swedish vessel, Gripsholm, carrying aboard several hundred German diplomatic staff members, left New York harbor, and headed for Portugal, where the exchange with the Americans will take place.

* * *

The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force, discovering an enemy convoy in the waters off the Tuluve area, New Britain Island, immediately attacked it and heavily damaged and set ablaze one large enemy transport with direct hits. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

UNWANTED CRITICISMS

British Find Latest American Abuses Unjust and Intolerable

I

The Economist writes under the heading of "Noble Negatives" as follows:

The British have been having a bad time in the United States in recent weeks. The outburst of criticism and abuse has been one of the most violent and most sustained of the war years. Trouble started with the British policy in Italy where much was misunderstood, (and quite inadequately explained). The ban on Count Sforza brought moralizing rebuke from the State Department. It was really in line with the outbreak of fighting in Greece, and the Prime Minister's latest speech on Poland redoubled to fury. Those who blamed the Greek policy for being too anti-Russian and saw in it sinister proof of the British "balance of power" policy blamed the British policy for being too pro-Russian and too clear a sign of a sinister "spheres of influence" bargain. With these main occasions of offending, old familiar complaints have been added in full measure. Britain is stealing a march on a poor repressed American exporter. Britain has no intention of fighting the Japanese. Britain is not really fighting in Europe—it is even a subject of complaint that Marshal Rundstedt did not select the British-held front for his break through. Britain is imperialist, reactionary, selfish, exclusive and restrictive Britons spend half of their time imitating Lord North and the other half aping Dr. Schacht. All this is painfully familiar. The only novelty in the present epidemic is an evidence that the American Government itself—or at least some parts of it—is more anxious to provide ammunition for malcontents than to correct their wild misstatements.

While the outbreak lasts, there is nothing that British representatives in America will do about it. But each time there is one of these outbursts, it becomes harder to simply grin and bear it.

American Criticisms

In the sixth year of the exhausting war, in which the British people have received many kicks and lost all their half pence, not much tail-twisting can be borne in silence. If only to act on a safety valve and to prevent worse from happening, some very plain speaking is long overdue, and perhaps, a journal whose general approach to problems of the world is so obviously American. . . as is that of "the Economist" is a right place for plain speaking to appear. Hypocrisy is a common Anglo-Saxon failing—indeed a failing of the rich and comfortable all over the world—and the British have, many times, made themselves disliked by it. But that does not attract them from feeling resentment when they are objects of other people's hypocrisy. That makes American criticisms so intolerable, not merely that they are unjust, but that they come from a source that has done so little to earn the right to postures of superiority. To be told by anyone that the British people are slacking in their war effort, would be insufferable enough to the people struggling through their sixth winter of blackout and blockade and bombs, of queues and rations and coldness—but when criticisms come from a nation that was practising cash-and-carry during the Battle of Britain, whose consumption has risen through war years, and which is still without a national service act—then it is not to be borne.

The latest turn taken by criticism is that the British policy on Greece and Poland has killed the Atlantic Charter—and this comes from a country where both political parties were ready to promise, in the hope of securing an electoral vote of the New York State, that they would force a whole . . . . electoral majority vote. It is explained that the British are seeking a sphere of influence—when anybody with any knowledge of facts or appreciation of probabilities can see for himself that nothing is being or could be sought by the British-half as dominating, and as exclusive as a sphere influence created by the Monroe Doctrine. Again, criticism of the British for playing "balance of power politics" (whatever that may mean) comes from the very mouths that call for annexation by the United States of all convenient naval bases in both oceans.

What Price U.S. Goodwill?

It is complained that the British will reap neither gratitude nor promise of payment for Lend-Lease—yet the Lend-Lease Act itself declared that nothing shall be given that is not necessary for defense of the United States.

How can an ordinary Englishman be expected to listen without mockery to all lofty moral generalities that are proclaimed in America, when he hears them against such a background? Neither in Greece nor in Poland, and neither in India nor in Palestine are American pronouncements combined with any willingness to get down into the dust of an arena and attempt to work out, within limits set by human imperfections, a policy that will be both right and feasible.

An ordinary Englishman remembers Woodrow Wilson's statement that the United States is the only idealistic country in the world—and he also remembers that the only great Power that made any effort to achieve Wilson's ideals in hard practice was Britain. With every outburst of righteous indignation in America, the ordinary Englishman gets one degree more cynical about America's real intentions of active collaboration, and one degree more ready to believe that the only reliable helping hand is Russia. This is a popular instinctive reaction. The policy, however, should not be based on motions, emotions, and instincts, but cool calculation. At what Americans call the "policy-making level", the effect of each of these recurrent spasms of Anglophobia, is to raise each time a more serious question of an extent to which British policy can be safely shaped in reliance on American collaboration. Just how much can British safety be gambled on American goodwill? In a political sphere, is it right to refrain, in the hope of obtaining American support for a general and universal system of security, from making special arrangements to assure British security? In an economic sphere, is it right to surrender means of safeguarding British interests as Bretton Woods and American commercial proposals would have us do, in the hope that American policy will be stable and sound?

(To Be Concluded)

AN ANALYSIS OF AMERICA'S POLICY TOWARD PHILIPPINES

U.S. Used Ingenious Stratagem of Dividing People—Left Farmers in State of Destitution

By CHUICHI YAMAMOTO

Editor's Note: The following article by Chuichi Yamamoto appeared recently in the magazine Chiseigaku.

I

Commendable it is that in an all-out war Japan is actively employed, together with other nations of Greater East Asia, in the construction of a new order on the area. In fact, the peculiar characteristic of the present war in the Pacific is that, in addition to being an armed conflict, it is simultaneously one of a construction. Accordingly, there are brilliant war results on the one hand and on the other a long forward-looking achievements for the construction of a new order.

In the past, the abundant natural resources of the Southern Regions, including the Philippines, had been the cause of invasion of these territories by Europeans and Americans. Thus, for many centuries, the South suffered under their aggression and exploitation. The Westerners' real motive in extending their greedy tentacles to the East was not to "open Asia to civilization" as often claimed, but to plunder and despoil the unlimited natural boon of Southern Asia. Accordingly, their colonial policy was based on one objective, namely, the establishment of various facilities to carry out unlimited exploitation of their Asia.

To develop the natural resources in the interest of the natives was far from their thoughts. Whatever advantages the natives enjoyed in the exploitation were the incidental and not the primary considerations of the conquering Occidentals. In fact, their desire to profit at the expense of Southern Asia was so predominant that even if they had wanted to, it was impossible for them to set up an administration which was fair, just and sincerely intended for the "opening up of the regions to modern civilization." It is no exaggeration to say that the Europeans and Americans had, as a result, left these rich regions of the South in a healthy state. Everywhere in the South there are evidences of this half-measured "Europeanization," "development," and "administration." The most conspicuous of these are seen in the Philippines.

Scars of Exploitation

When we examine the social and economic life of the Filipinos today, we observe clearly the ill effects of the incomplete and crude Spanish and American administration in the islands. Of course, today the Philippines, as one of the nations of the Greater East Asia Region, had won its long cherished independence and is well on the road to efficient national administration; but the evil scars of Spanish-American exploitation are deep. For these wounds to heal, for the Philippines to realize true national independence, the road yet to traverse is beset with numerous difficulties. Thus what is considered most important to the Philippines is to ascertain definitely the paramount objectives in the realization of a true Philippine independence, and to find ways and means of consummating this purpose.

The question which concerns us most today with regard to the future of the Philippines is the problem of the Filipino race. Exhaustive discussion has been and is at present being conducted by our scholars on this question. Of course, it is obvious that such an exhaustive investigation should be based on "the Greater East Asiatic point of view" so long as the aim of such a study is to make the Philippines a prosperous member nation of the Greater East Asia family of nations. However, it is regrettable that, in the past the investigations have been made on the basis of Occidental studies.

The defect of Western scholarship with regard to the study of the Filipino race was that it based its researches merely on two methods of approach namely, "Christian Filipinos" and "non-Christian Filipinos." Such a separation of the Filipino race into two by means of Christianity was the policy adopted by the Spaniards in accelerating their "Christianization" of the Filipino natives. At the basis of such policy was the lurking sentiment of contempt toward all the natives who were not rounded up into the Christian fold.

One characteristic of the Caucasian point of view of racial study is its penchant for classification. This inclination toward racial "differentiation" was the basic principle which was followed by the Europeans in their "divide and rule" policy in administering their colonies in Asia. In the past, Western racial research workers have classified the Filipino race into either forty or eighty groups, each classification being complex and involved. But the standard used in the classification was not based on problems fundamental in ethnology.

Were Not United

When the Spaniards first came to the Philippines, the Filipino natives, like other inhabitants of low civilization, had not been united but were scattered into isolated tribes in the various districts. Most of the natives living such life showed no different physical characteristics, all of them being Malayans. Their simple culture was the same and their mode of living was identical.

Due to regional differences it was unavoidable that there should develop some changes in customs and manners, culture, and local industries; but this dissimilarity is still to be found in a modern nation. To make such dissimilarities the basis for racial classification is entirely too inadequate. In fact, the principal basis on which the Filipino race is to be classified is language. The Filipino language is closely allied to the Malai-Polynesian dialect, which is a branch of the larger Austronesian language. Fundamentally, therefore, whatever variation there is merely due to regional differences is certainly not to be treated as the basis for racial classification. Of course, some racial dissimilarities are observable between the Negrito, Indonesians, and Malayans; but for a few Negritos, the physical dissimilarity between the Indonesian and Malayan, who both belong to the Mongoloid strain, is not an elemental distinguishing feature. Quite a few of the Western ethnologists do not distinguish the two blood origins. Further, the Filipino race today is a racial mixture of these two strains. When we hear of the Tagalog, Visaya and the other lesser tribes of the Philippines, we are misled to imagine that the ethnological classification of the Filipino race goes to more fundamental roots than mere differentiation of the same language.

Such an ethnological classification, coupled with the "divide and rule" policy, inevitably fostered dismemberment, opposition, and dissension among the various regional groups in the Philippines. It goes without saying that this internal discord engendered by the Spanish-American Filipino policy interfered with the development of racial unity within the islands and the gaining of national independence.

Core of Racial Problem

Another matter that should not be overlooked in considering Filipino racial administration is that, though the Filipino racial question consists of two distinct considerations which constitute the core of the problem, only one was taken up as the object of consideration, the other being entirely overlooked. This one-sided treatment had tended to divert discussions on the Filipino race away from actuality. The two factors which constituted the core of the Filipino racial problem was first the Europeanized element of the mixed racial group and a part of the Tagalog tribe, the minority ruling class in the islands; and second, the farming class which made up the majority of the Filipino inhabitants. Research students were more apt to consider only the minority ruling group in the matter of administration, economics, and culture of the islands, neglecting the latter group which made up more than 70 per cent of the entire population. This tendency to overlook the farming class was the resultant influence of the Spaniards who made light of the problem and the Americans who purposely left the matter unnoticed.

But without doubt it was this peasantry which suffered most from the unscrupulous American exploitation and which bravely fought to the last for independence. Accordingly, the basic prerequisite to Filipino independence in the true sense of the term and Filipino future prosperity is the deliverance of the peasantry from the past exploitation and domination of the American administration. Be it noted that it was America's deep-seated stratagem to avert world's attention from this existing situation by deliberately disregarding the problem.

America's purpose in Americanizing the Philippines to lead the Filipinos away from Asiatic identity and to make of them Americans in Asiatic clothing, a thing, of course, impossible of fruition.

Americanization had not touched every corner of the islands. The element influenced to the highest degree by the materialism, luxury, and metropolitan standard of living of American culture was the upper strata of the ruling class, relatively few in number, consisting of men who had a mixture of Spanish and Filipino blood, and the wealthy elements of the Tagalog group who lived in Manila and its suburbs.

The small but wealthy racial group of Spanish-Filipino extraction in the Philippines is singular. The group resides mostly in the greater metropolis of the Philippines and possesses both wealth and high social position. They assume the helm of state and control the finance of the country. On the other hand, however, they manifest a complex spiritual make-up and are far removed from genuine Oriental spirit. They were, accordingly, exponents of Americanism.

Received American Education

The Tagalog tribe from ancient times lived in Manila and its vicinity. During the Spanish and American rule, therefore, they were the first to be subjected to Western cultural influence. Those of means particularly received higher American and Spanish education at the University of Manila. After graduation they assumed positions of responsibility as politicians and lawyers. Indeed, they may be said to be the pioneers of Americanization in the Philippines.

The agrarian class too has been more or less influenced by Spanish culture through Christianity; but unlike the materialistic comfort-loving Americanism, the Spanish culture introduced into the islands was medieval European culture. During the centuries this culture was assimilated by the Filipinos, giving rise to an eclectic Spanish-Filipino character. But as would be expected of colonial people under foreign domination, not a few of them became devoid of national sentiment, lacking in the spirit of national independence and indifferent toward labor and toil. However not all belong to this group. With proper guidance and the consciousness on the part of the Filipinos themselves of their own worth as citizens of an independent nation, whatever shortcomings there may be can be remedied.

The Christianized Filipino farming class have not been deprived of all the traditions of the Oriental race. Their sentiment toward the home and family has been unusually strong and being also a rice growing race with rice as their staple food, there has been preserved a strong Asiatic agrarian consciousness.

Thus, the group influenced by Americanism in its worst aspect is a small portion of the ruling class: Most of the Filipinos still retain the traditions, dignity and prestige of an Oriental race.

The two distinct classes observable in the Philippines show differences in spirit, ideas, mode of life and in their will to independence. To be sure, there was agreement in the demand for gaining independence. One group, as the ruling class, always took the initiative; and the other, the masses, followed the lead. For a while at first the two acted in concert; but as the ruling stratum showed signs of being swayed by the soft and easy ways of Americanism, the gap between the two groups gradually widened. With the opposition gaining in strength, the governing stratum resorted recently to the use of inviting slogans as "Philippines for the Filipinos," and "rule of Philippines from a humanitarian stand."

The United States did not from the first adopt conciliatory measures in making the Filipinos subservient to their cause in the Southern Pacific. At the time of the annexation of the Philippines in 1898, there was already in existence a strong revolutionary movement based on robust racial consciousness.

At that time an independent government under Aguinaldo was in existence. Accordingly, the progress of the American measure to put an end to the Filipino army which resisted with arms and to subdue the whole of the Philippines was unexpectedly slow and hindered. The revolutionary army, led by a few of the far-sighted men, who awakened to the call of freedom showed bold front, unlike other inhabitants of the Asiatic colonies. At the end, this puissant opposition even forced the United States to alter fundamentally its policy regarding Filipino administration. That is, whereas at the beginning the United States followed a policy of subduing the Philippines by force of arms, toward the end, it took to the policy of moderation and appeasement.

(To Be Concluded)

BALBOA

Turbulent Career Opens Modern Chapter of Pacific History

By KLAUS MEHNERT
(From the XXth Century, Shanghai)

II

The men were only too willing to grasp the straw held out by these words. They crossed the gulf without bothering about the fact that they were now penetrating into another province, Golden Castile. They defeated a local chieftain, occupied his village, which they found well provided with gold and food, and erected a Spanish settlement which, in honor of an image of the Virgin Mary in Seville, they named Santa Maria de la Antigua, later shortened to Antigua. Enciso, who continued to claim leadership over the men, made himself very unpopular by his petty legalistic activities and was deposed in the first of those countless Ibero-American revolutions. Balboa was a sworn enemy of all jurists, and later wrote to the King:

"I desire to ask a favor of Your Highness. . . . It is that Your Highness will command that no bachelor of laws nor of anything else, unless it be of medicine, shall come to this part of the Indies on pain of heavy punishment which Your Highness shall order to be inflected, for no bachelor has ever come here who is not a devil, and who does not lead the life of devils. And not only are they themselves evil, but they give rise to a thousand law-suits and quarrels."

In place of Enciso, Balboa and Martin Zamudio assumed the government of the new colony. For ambitious Balboa it proved a disagreeable surprise when, shortly after he had got rid of Enciso, Nicuesa with his half-starved survivors arrived in Antigua which, after all, belonged to his province. The chroniclers do not quite agree on the details of the ensuing events in Antigua. But there is no doubt as to the result: in March 1511 the party led by Balboa arrested Governor Nicuesa, put him and his followers on a worm-eaten ship, and forced him to set sail. Nothing was ever heard of him again.

In order to place the events in Antigua in a desirable light to the King, Zamudio was sent to Spain.

Panciaco's Fateful Words

Balboa, for the time being without a rival and determined to show his King that he was the right man at the right spot, enthusiastically undertook the subjugation of the country. Some two to three hundred men were at his disposal for this purpose. He made his advance westward along the Caribbean coast. In his campaigns Balboa combined extreme brutality with skillful diplomacy. It was his policy to intimidate the natives by flagrant violence, to take all their gold, and then to win them over to his cause in order not to leave any enemies in his wake on his further advances. In a blood bath he first robbed the chieftain Careta of many subjects and all his treasures; then he reconciled him and received from him a promise of alliance and, to confirm the pact, his daughter as a concubine. Then he penetrated into the country of the chieftain Comagre, who received him respectfully and delighted him with rich gifts of gold. During the distribution of the treasures, an argument arose among the Spaniards. Panciaco, the son of the chieftain, had been observing the curious actions of the white men and their lust for the yellow metal. Now he stepped forward. He contemptuously knocked over the gold scales and spoke the following words, quoted so often since then:

"Why quarrel for such a trifle. Is it for this you leave your country, cross seas, endure hardships, and disturb the peace of nations? Cease your voracious brawl and I will tell where you may obtain your fill of gold. Six days' march across yon mountain will bring you to an ocean sea, like this near which we dwell, where there are ships as large as yours, and cities, and wealth unbounded. . . .

"My father has an ancient enemy, Tubanama, who lives beyond the mountains fronting the other sea. From time immemorial our people have fought his people; many have been killed on either side, and many enslaved. Could we for once bring low this hated Tubanama, no sacrifice would be too dear. Be yours the gold; give us revenge. The path is difficult, the enemy fierce. One thousand Spaniards are none too many successfully to cope with him. Prepare your army. I myself will accompany you with all the warriors of our nation; bind me fast; keep me in close custody; and if my words prove false, hang me to the nearest tree."

The report of a sea on the coast of Ciguare which Columbus had included in his letter from Jamaica was the first confused hint, Panciaco's speech the second, more concrete indication, of the eastern Pacific in the early literature of the Spanish discoveries. This was the very thing Balboa needed. Nothing was more likely to fortify his insecure position in the Tierra Firme than gold for the royal treasury and the fame of a discoverer. We know nothing of Balboa's geographical ideas; it is hardly to be assumed that he was much concerned with cosmographical speculations. He probably shared the common belief that the ocean on the other side of the isthmus was part of the Indian Ocean and that consequently the country of that chieftain Tubanama must be in the vicinity of rich India.

A Letter

Balboa returned to Antigua from this campaign with gold and highflying plans. But there were many reasons which for the time being prevented Balboa from carrying out his thrust to the golden coast on the other side. Again there were disputes to be settled among the colonists and battles to be fought with neighboring natives; again provisions were running short; again reports and requests had to be sent to Spain. But above all there were not enough men for the march across the isthmus. Panciaco had spoken of a thousand, and Balboa hardly had a hundred able-bodied men left at his disposal. In this emergency he wrote his famous letter of January 20, 1513, to the King. "Most Christian and Most Puissant Lord," he began his long epistle which had the double purpose of gaining Ferdinand's favor for himself and aid for the expedition he planned. He gave an impressive picture of the tremendous difficulties through which he had led his young colony ("We have valued a sack of corn higher than a bag of gold") and proudly emphasized his role as a leader ("Up to the present time I have taken care that none of my people shall go hence unless I myself go in front of them"). He described the effortless manner in which, according to what he had heard, the natives got the gold from the rivers, and told of a chieftain who "has a great place for melting gold in his house, and he has a hundred men continually working at the gold." But Balboa did not want to divulge everything he knew at once: "I have news of many other things, but I will not declare them until I know them more fully." Yet he could not refrain from lifting a corner of his secret, and so he told the King about the coast with its wealth of gold on the other side of the mountains:

"The Indians say. . . . that the other sea is at a distance of three days' journey. . . . They tell me that there is such great store of gold collected in lumps in the houses of the caciques of the other sea, that we should be astonished. They declare that there is much gold in very large grains in all the rivers of the other coast. . . They say that the people of the other coast are very good and well mannered; and I am told that the other sea is very good for canoe navigation, for that it is always smooth, and never rough like the sea on this side, according to the Indians. I believe that there are many islands in that sea."

Balboa's Proposals

The following were Balboa's concrete proposals to the King:

"The chief requirement is that a thousand men should come from the island of Espanola, for those who might come direct from Castile would not be fit for much until they were accustomed to the country, for they would be lost, and we who are now here with them. It is also necessary to provide the means of building small ships for rivers, and to send pitch, nails, ropes, and sails, with some master shipwrights who understand shipbuilding.

He ended his long letter with many flattering words for the King and signed with a flourish as "the making and creation of your Highness, who kisses your most royal hands and feet, Vasco Nunez de Balboa."

At the time when King Ferdinand was about to receive this letter from Balboa, the reputation of the presumptuous conquistador was at its lowest at Court. Enciso, the deposed legal expert, had passed such withering judgment on Balboa, especially on his treatment of Nicuesa, that the King was infuriated, and Balboa's emissary Zamudio deemed it wise to disappear from Court as quickly as possible.

Then Balboa's letter arrived and rekindled Ferdinand's interest in the Tierra Firme. While the Portuguese had in the last few years been returning from their voyages to the East richly laden with treasures, the new Spanish possessions in the West had so far proved a disappointment. If Balboa was telling the truth—and the King was only too willing to believe him—a new age would at last begin. There was no time to be be lost. Portugal was already knocking at the door of eastern Asia and, according to the common conception of the world, thus approaching the Tierra Firme. It was imperative that a Spanish fleet should hurry troops to Antigua to take possession of the gold and pearl coast beyond the Cordilleras before the Portuguese could reach it from the other side. Of course, Balboa—so the King thought—was not the man for this job. He had received too many unfavorable reports about him. On July 27, 1513, he appointed Pedro Arias de Avila—called Pedrarias in the chronicles of his contemporaries—to be Governor of Golden Castile.

(To Be Continued)

Just Natural

Tourist (getting off the train and holding on desperately to his hat): "Phew! Does the wind always blow this way out here?"

Native (solemnly): "No, indeed. It blows this way for six months of the year, and then it turns round and blows the other way."